

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 66

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—7:30: on the MURDER AT THE FARM.

ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—Flowers of the Forest, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—Blossoms of the East.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—Alice.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third st.—Narc and Narc. Afternoon and Evening.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—Maria and Magdalena.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera.—La Nozze di Figaro.

NIELSEN GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—Lido and Loto.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 25th st.—Blossoms of the East.—Masks and Faces, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Broadway streets.—Mystery Duet.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—Over the River and Under the Hill.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—David Garrick.

BOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—No Through Fare.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—The Three Graces.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—Mystery Duet.

PONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Grand Concert.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 7, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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Well, then, all the indignation about Foster has evaporated. He has been respited, and, of course, the next thing will be commutation of sentence. Thus another stab at the life of the community is given, and by those, too, who ought to be its protectors. Well, gentlemen, if you want to make a farce of justice you must take the consequences. Now, come on, all ye murderously inclined! Hanging is played out, sure enough.

"There are two opinions as to Pomeroy's guilt," says the *Cleveland Herald*; "there is but one opinion as to York's character." York should make up his mind, like the man in the play, "never to do a good-natured action again as long as he lives."

The Conflict in New Orleans—"Let Us Have Peace."

The news from New Orleans yesterday, of a bloody conflict between the rival authorities or political parties that claim the State government, is a curious and significant commentary on the Inaugural Address of the President, which was delivered only a few hours before. The Address was most peaceful, hopeful and assuring. "The States lately at war with the general government," the President said, "are now happily rehabilitated, and no Executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances." Not a word was said about Louisiana. The State was not mentioned. Yet only a day or two previously the President, perceiving the danger there and the urgent necessity of action to avert that, had called upon Congress to provide a remedy for the existing evil and threatening trouble. He must have known, therefore, when he spoke words of peace to the nation and the cannon were booming to celebrate his second installation, that the fire of civil war was ready to burst out at New Orleans. Was Congress too cowardly to meet the issue? Or, anticipating a conflict, did the dominant party in that body wish the President to sustain the usurping Kellogg State government in the name of order while it could not venture to endorse the usurpation? It was either cowardice or political trickery on the part of Congress. Blood has been shed, and the country will hold the party in power responsible for it.

Our special despatches from New Orleans, published in another part of the paper, give, in addition to the news of yesterday, a detailed statement of the conflict and the immediate causes, as well as of the result. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the history of the difficulty which culminated yesterday, for our readers have been informed from day to day of all that was going on. We come now to the last act of the political farce which has ended in tragedy. It is evident that the McEnery party were determined to end the uncertainty of the state of things existing in Louisiana as soon as they learned that Congress had expired without taking any action, and that the President had announced his purpose to sustain the opposing Kellogg party in such an event. They had either to give up their claim to the State government—to voluntarily abandon their position and submit to what they believed was a monstrous usurpation—or to bring the matter to an issue with the federal authority. They took the latter course, and as they expected, probably, federal bayonets have settled the question, at least for the present, and the usurpers are in full power.

Our correspondent at New Orleans says, "the riot last night was the last desperate effort of the McEnery government to maintain its existence; that it was deliberately planned, and, it is said, with the consent of the Citizens Committee of Two Hundred." No doubt it was deliberately planned to use the State militia, which the McEnery government believed was properly and legally under its authority, to make the effort, at least, to get possession of the public offices; for, as was said, it had no other way of testing the question. A partisan and an unjust judiciary, aided by the federal soldiery, had left it no other choice. How long have been the laudations of the American people over the Boston colonists who destroyed the tea in their harbor and defied the British government rather than submit to unjust exactions! Is it surprising, then, that the American citizens of Louisiana who were legally returned by the proper election officers to administer the government of the State should make a vigorous effort to secure their rights against a bogus and usurping government?

About five hundred of the citizen militia, under the direction of the McEnery government and the Citizens Committee of Two Hundred, proceeded to seize the buildings where the Courts are held, and, if successful, to depose the Kellogg judiciary and to reinstate the men elected on the McEnery ticket in the place of the deposed. That was the initial mode of operation. A police station near the spot, which was strongly garrisoned, like all others in the city, was called upon to surrender by the citizens. This began the trouble. Soon a large body of police, armed with rifles and having a twelve-pounder cannon, arrived. Fire was opened with small arms, grape and canister upon the citizens, who were driven back after two rounds. At this juncture one of the aids of General Emory, commanding the federal troops at New Orleans, rode up and ordered the crowd to disperse in the name of the United States government. As there was an understanding among the McEnery men that there should be no conflict with the United States troops the order was immediately obeyed. The streets were cleared and the usual quiet reigned. The result of the police firing was not very serious, considering the number of shots fired. One young man was killed and several were wounded. The armed citizens retired in good order, and, our correspondent says, in good humor. There had been another affray, however, the night before, in the upper limits of the city, where a police station was captured by a small body of citizens, and at which one citizen was mortally wounded and several others hurt. Artillery was moved up to recapture the station, and a sharp engagement took place. Quiet was finally restored, the police were concentrated in strong force, and the people appeared to be stunned by the occurrences and at the look of things. About noon a squad of heavily armed police moved across Lafayette square to the Odd Fellows' Hall, where the McEnery Legislature has been in session, and arrested all found in the hall. Among them were Speaker Moncreux and Senator Leonard. This renewed the excitement. Soon all the United States troops were on duty, moving through the streets and being quartered at Odd Fellows' Hall. Rumors of all sorts were flying about, and one was that McEnery had been arrested. It was ascertained afterwards that McEnery, Moncreux and about a dozen of the Legislature were prisoners at the Central Police Station, and that no one was allowed to visit them. Sixty-five other persons had been arrested. Those having arms in their possession were locked up; others were released on their own recognizances. The Court House building and armory are held by United States troops, and the excitement throughout the city was becoming intensified.

There is little doubt that the McEnery

government is virtually squelched; and now General Sherman, by direction of the President, telegraphs to General Emory at New Orleans not to interfere with the State government. What a mockery! After having destroyed the State government by sustaining the arbitrary and improper action of a bitter partisan federal Judge, and thereby placing in power a rival faction that was not legally declared to be elected, the administration directs that there shall be no interference with the local authorities. Kellogg and his fellow usurpers have been established in power, and, of course, there is no wish to interfere with them. They are of the administration party, and the other having been suppressed, the President may well say, "Do not interfere with the State government." But does any one suppose this pretended regard for the right of local State government, after the legally declared State government of Louisiana has been squelched by federal power, will blind the American people? The more honest radical Senators and members of Congress could not help denouncing Judge Durrill, Kellogg and the whole set of federal tyrants and office-holders who had deprived the people of Louisiana of the government of their choice. The telegraphic despatches from New Orleans say that General Longstreet and all the leading radicals are much elated at the result of their conspiracy against the liberties of the people. They may laugh now, but a day of reckoning will come, if, indeed, one State after another be not put under the heel of military satraps and unscrupulous judges and other office-holders to serve partisan or ambitious purposes.

But "Let us have peace!" the people naturally exclaim when tired of strife and disgusted with the war of corrupt factions. But there is the peace of death, which no one desires. Peace is good, but not when obtained at the cost of liberty and right. However, to use a homely adage, what cannot be cured must be endured, and that is just the condition the people of Louisiana are in. They have tried their strength with the federal government and have to succumb. Congress is not in session to order a new election in Louisiana, if even it were disposed to do so. The Congress which has just terminated its baneful existence was too cowardly or corrupt to render justice to the people of Louisiana and to help them out of trouble. The President is not likely to call an extra session, and, perhaps, would rather let things take their course and keep the Kellogg government in power. The last hour might be in the Senate, which is still in session, if that body would refuse seats to the Senators elected by the Kellogg faction; but this is a very faint hope. There is reason to fear that the majority of the radical party in Congress are in perfect accord with the administration in determining to keep Kellogg and his fellow usurpers in power. The reply of General Emory to Mr. McEnery, published among our despatches to-day, shows that his instructions all through were to recognize and support Kellogg. This sort of non-interference with State government and impartiality is like the Irishman's reciprocity, all on one side. Our Washington despatches show also that this was a foregone conclusion. Why was this not said plainly and emphatically at first, without leaving the matter in doubt, and without all the mockery of talking about non-interference in State affairs? Well, let us have peace if we cannot have what is right. Louisiana is again conquered, though the President says she has been rehabilitated in her political rights. Which will be the next State? The Enforcement act is very comprehensive and covers all the States.

Spain—Increasing Complications—The Carlists.

Our news from Spain for the last few days has been of a singularly muddled character. One conclusion only has been possible, and that is that Spain is in a condition bordering upon chaos. The reports of one day differ from the reports of every other. One day we are asked to believe that the Republic is an assured victory. Next day the cause of Alfonso is in the ascendant. To-day, strange to say, we are asked to believe that legitimacy, divine right and Ultramontanism are once more in Spain to dominate the situation. Olorago, the Spanish Minister in Paris, has notified his government by telegraph that representatives of the European governments in Paris have decided to send a collective note to the government of Spain declaring it to be their belief that their respective governments will cease to hold diplomatic relations with that country if any serious attempt is made to proclaim a Federal Republic. We must take news as we find it; but it does seem as if the European government representatives in Paris were taking upon them, if this report speaks truth, a little too much responsibility. Surely it is not their business to take such action. Allowing our readers to judge of this piece of intelligence as they may think fit, we are compelled to notice another singular report. President Thiers, it is said, has recognized the belligerent rights of the Carlists. This news is scarcely less astounding than that to which we have just called attention. It is Parisian in both instances, and it is probable that this accounts for its extraordinary character. President Thiers has been a life-long opponent of divine right. How can he, even in seeming, lend his influence to the Carlist cause, it is difficult satisfactorily to explain. Is it possible that by encouraging the cause of Don Carlos President Thiers is of the opinion that he will ruin the prospects of the Republic, which, in his heart of hearts, he dislikes? It is not impossible that the Republic in Spain will once again go down. It is quite clear that the monarchical governments have no sympathy with the present republican experiment. If they can thwart it they will. It is not impossible that Don Carlos in the confusion will reach the throne; but if he should succeed we can hardly think that his retention of power will be of long duration.

WHENEVER SUPPOSED the Oregon and California speculators in army supplies and the Indian traders would allow the Modoc war to end early and easily? No one who knows anything about those people. Those "Snake Indians," who are represented as keeping the war spirit up among Captain Jack's band, are most likely to be merely white "snakes in the grass."

THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE has selected a burying ground as the site for a new Capitol. How handy that would be in Arkansas or Louisiana!

The Appeals in Behalf of Foster.

The respite which Governor Dix has accorded to William Foster, the car-hack murderer, is an unfortunate exercise of Executive clemency. The fear naturally follows that after the respite of a few days is to come the respite of the death penalty. Justice will thereby suffer in the name of Mercy. At best the execution of the law is slow. Weeks and months elapse before a criminal can be brought to trial. After trial and conviction the case is carried before a judge for a stay of proceedings and is then heard before a full bench at the General Term. This takes time, and a still longer time elapses before the case can be heard and decided by the Court of Appeals. There are many chances for escape for the prisoner in this weary round of legal endeavor in his behalf. If, as in the case of Foster, all the attempts prove fruitless, there is still left to the friends of the prisoner the pardoning power of the Governor. In the meantime public indignation ceases to be felt. The officers of the law grow lukewarm, or, having convicted the murderer, give themselves no further trouble to secure his execution. The friends of the criminal alone are active, and they bring every possible influence to bear upon the Executive. In the Foster case the Episcopal Church has been used as a potent instrument, and a minister of that denomination does not forget to remind Governor Dix that Foster's family "are all members of our one household of faith." In the papers laid before the Governor Foster gets a character that many a better man might envy, and though his crime was one that was horrible in its ferocity—a crime which showed its author to be utterly lost to every feeling of manliness and honor and virtue—even Dr. Tying assures us that the murderer has never been a bad man or a drunkard. Though Foster had grossly insulted ladies who were under Putnam's protection in a fit of drunkenness, the reverend doctor seems to find some justification for the crime in the fact that the murdered man "sought to have the murderer put off the car as a 'drunk loaf.' " Because of this Foster went to the other end of the car, and, seizing the car-hack, came back to do his fearful work. Dr. Tying must bring better reasons than these before he can satisfy "the public clamor" of which he complains. All of Foster's friends, among them ex-Mayor Gunther, ask for the commutation of the sentence on the ground that Foster never intended to kill Putnam. This is an insult to justice, to reason and to common sense. No man ever went to work more deliberately to take the life of his victim. Neither his anger nor his drunkenness can be any excuse for his crime. Of all the letters submitted to the Governor the only one that is creditable to its author is that of Mrs. Putnam. Her letter is simply the wail of a heart-broken woman—"It will not restore me my husband to make Foster's wife a widow." This is the logic of the heart, but not of justice. The time for trifling with murderers has gone by, and now we must hang them.

Sound Steamers in the Harbor—Action of the Chamber of Commerce.

Why should the regular lines of steamers running between New York and Newport, Providence and other New England ports, by way of Long Island Sound, pass round the lower end of the city, wasting an hour at the start from or before landing their passengers on the west shore? This conundrum, occupied the attention of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, and gave rise to a warm discussion. It is urged that these large steamers have no occasion to incommodate and endanger the numerous ferries connecting this city and Brooklyn by extending their trips south of Corlear's Hook, when passengers could more speedily reach homes or hotels in the city from landing places at or above Grand street than from their present wharves on the opposite side of the city. This was the view urged by a majority of the committee, whose report was adopted by the Chamber with only a few dissenting votes. One member of the committee believed that the matter should be allowed to regulate itself—in other words, remain as it is. He reasoned that much of the freight brought by these boats is for the north and west, and must be carted across the city or carried round by lighters, and that in either way its transfer would cause less inconvenience if made by the steamers themselves than by any other conveyance. That this matter should be a subject of serious consideration is an indication of the great recent growth of business in our harbor. It is obvious that the change would give wharfage room along the North River to ocean steamers which now find berths at Jersey City and Hoboken. Between the east side ferries, Harlem boats, tugs and transient vessels, the narrow channel between Corlear's Hook and Brooklyn is thronged enough without the Sound steamers. What injury would result from their being compelled to find landings above the Hook? Certainly such a regulation as the Chamber recommends would greatly please ferry passengers, who cross by thousands at the hour of the steamers' arrival and departure. As the sunken rocks of Hell Gate and its dangers are soon to disappear, we may look for the much more general use of the Sound route by ocean steamers and vessels, and therewith some reason why the wharves along the East River should not become as valuable and as much used for the handling of freight as those on the Hudson. With the needed conveniences for rapid transit which the city is sure soon to have under some one or more of the plans proposed, the fixing of the Sound steamers' wharves on the east side will effect a most desirable saving of time to all who come and go by them. Unless there are railroad interests involved, or other considerations not obvious to the public, it is difficult to see any reason why the proposed change should be opposed.

THE ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT THIERS.—The report that President Thiers was seriously indisposed is contradicted. His effort in the Assembly in connection with the report of the Committee of Thirty seems to have had upon him a somewhat exhaustive effect. The President has recovered. It is well that it is so. As Great Britain at the present moment could ill spare Mr. Gladstone, as Germany could ill spare Prince Bismarck, so France could ill spare M. Thiers. More than Gladstone, more than Bismarck, he is the man of the hour in his own country. Few will regret that the "old man eloquent" lives for new fights and new victories.

The Streets—Prepared for Spring.

Although the few sunshiny days we have had cannot in any sense of the word be considered genial, yet they are sufficient to remind us of Spring and the revival of business. The leading houses have laid in an unusually large stock of goods for their vernal customers, and signs of activity after the long torpor of Winter are apparent everywhere. But a serious obstacle in the path of business is the condition of the streets, which present hillocks and ridges of frozen mud and snow, over which toll the spare-ribbed steed, swear the uncouth driver and tumble the boxes of precious goods. In some places these heaps form an efficient barricade, over which no driver possessing the slightest regard for his own neck or that of his horse would care to force a passage. The sun does not help any nowadays, when the north wind whistles its tingling lay, and we are forced to turn again to a quarter whence relief is grudgingly and sparingly dispensed. This is the much-talked-of Street Cleaning Commission, an institution of great promise and correspondingly small results. The magistrates of the municipal broom have allowed the time to pass when the snow and mud were in a condition easy to be removed, and the pickaxe will now be necessary where the shovel would have been sufficient. But these unsightly heaps should be removed at the earliest opportunity, as they become a business to an unwarrantable extent. Another nuisance that demands immediate attention is the condition of the sidewalks in many of the streets up town where blocks of new buildings are in process of construction. These streets are dangerous to any pedestrian after dark on account of the gaping chasms left in the sidewalks by the contractors for the benefit of benighted passers by. Where a couple of narrow planks are placed across, the danger is still greater, as they are generally well encrusted with ice. It is surely time for the proper authorities to pay a little attention to the lives and limbs of the taxpayers, whose money is lavished on the support of departments—myths—for all the good they do. Some little return might be made at this particular season.

The Deficit in the State Treasury.

From the annual report of State Comptroller Hopkins it appears that at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, there was an actual deficit in the State finances of a trifle over nine million dollars. Out of the sum of nine and a half millions belonging to and ostensibly in the various Trust and Sinking Funds of the State, created by law, there was actually less than half a million of dollars in the treasury. Six and a half millions of this deficit existed before Mr. Hopkins entered the office, the moneys due to the several funds having been necessarily used from time to time to defray the ordinary expenses of the government and pay annual appropriations by the Legislature, which have not been restricted, as they should have been, to the yearly revenues out of which they were properly payable. To restore these nine million dollars to the special funds to which they belong, and to pay the current expenses of the year, it has been necessary to raise by the tax for 1872 the sum of nineteen and a half millions of dollars by the heaviest tax ever paid in this State, being nine and three-eighths of a mill on the dollar. This rate, only a small fraction short of one per cent, contrasts very unpleasantly for property owners with the tax of twenty years ago, when it was at the rate of half a mill, or one-twentieth of the present impost. Previous to last year our heaviest tax had been that of 1870, when it reached seven and a half mills on the dollar. In 1871 it was about five and a half mills. After the Legislature has made appropriations there is no discretion left to the Comptroller but to meet them as he best may. If the money is in the treasury from the earnings of the canals, the salt receipts or the tax returns, the payments are easy enough. If the treasury, on the contrary, has no money, he is expected to borrow what he needs or to use it temporarily from those sinking funds which have been set apart and appropriated to specific purposes, and which should not be diverted. The Comptroller justly says "temporary loans may be justifiable to sustain the credit of the State in promptly meeting its outstanding debts; but many of the appropriations should cease entirely, or their payment be suspended until they can be paid out of the legitimate moneys of the State." It is the duty of a Legislature claiming to represent a reform party to keep such a check upon its appropriations that the disgraceful deficit may be fully repaired and the rate of taxation greatly reduced.

THOUGHTS ON THE INAUGURAL.—"Represents the man very clearly; thoroughly American in feeling," says the *Hartford Courant*. "The President has visibly gained in mastery of the pen since he came into office," remarks the *Boston Journal*. "It is painful to observe that President Grant begins his second term by openly courting what he calls, in such bad taste, 'abuse and slander,'" mourns the *Boston Post* (Northern opposition). "Brief, pithy, simple, modest, practical," are a few of the eulogistic epithets used about the Inaugural by the *Philadelphia Press*. "The spirit pervading the whole is excellent," is the *Hartford Post's* expression of praise. "Quiet, subdued, yet hopeful," says the *Washington Chronicle*. "Comprehensive, infirm, puerile, lacking any and every statesmanlike quality," is the opinion of the *Norfolk Journal* (Southern opposition). "For the most part it is commonplace and pointless, incoherent and irrelevant," remarks the *Richmond Enquirer* (Southern opposition). And this is the way the comments of the press mostly run—the administration papers think the Inaugural an excellent one, while the opposition think the reverse.

THE BOSTON GLOBE advocates the selection of Secretary Boutwell as Vice President Wilson's successor, on the ground that he was proof against Oakes Ames' temptations. This Credit Mobilier business has shown the queerest mess of inconsistencies in the way of rewards and punishments ever before conceived.

STOCK JOBBING ROMANS usually abound, at the close of a session of Congress, about Wall and Broad streets, and they are generally disconcerted, too, by cunning operators in fleeing simpatons. The currency question and Mr. Boutwell's alleged financial movements are seized mostly for that purpose. A rumor that the forty-four millions of legal

tender reserve was going to be reissued by authority of Congress has been again used as a dodge to disturb the market. When will these Wall street gamblers learn to be honest and their victims have a little common sense?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Does Samana "stock" stand as "well" as it did? Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

Are Captain Jack's lava beds really the larva beds for Indians?

Ex-Mayor J. W. Lincoln, of Boston, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Robert Johnston, of Cohoes, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, has recovered from his late severe accident.

Judge Amasa J. Parker yesterday arrived from Albany at the Brevoort House.

Mr. Sumner was in his seat in the Senate yesterday, looking in improved health.

General Neill, of the United States Army, has quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the late General Schenler in Massachusetts.

Colonel Thomas S. Ruger, of the West Point Military Academy, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Governor Wm. Claflin, of Massachusetts, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Bunn has become Collector of Delinquent Taxes in Philadelphia—a regular bum-baller.

Ex-Congressman W. C. Smith, who went into privacy on Tuesday, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Brevoort House.

Senators expect to go to Congress, provided Dawes takes a step which thus leaving a vacancy in the latter's Congressional district.

Congressmen T. C. Platt, of Oregon, and H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas on their way to Washington.

The health of Mr. S. S. Cox is such that he will not return to New York for some time. He leaves for the South from Washington, and will visit St. Augustine and New Orleans before proceeding North.

A gentleman recently arrived from London, in giving his experience of a New York boarding house, said it was "most extraordinary; but, by Jove! it seemed to be hash Wednesday every day in the week."

The Italian organ grinders threaten to hold an indignation meeting for the purpose of pitching into Sunset Cox for proposing a tax on macaroni. The anti-macaroni party propose to give him a hurdy-gurdy serenade.

William H. Hopkins, a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention and one of the oldest and most highly esteemed of the public men in the State, died on the 5th inst. in Pittsburgh while on his way to his home in Washington county, where he was born in 1804.

In Caleb Cushing's argument in the Pomeroy case Pomeroy is characterized as a "heartless and wicked conspirator." The difference between Pomeroy and York in the present controversy is this:—York hasn't dollars enough, nor sense enough to keep them if he had.

General Phil Sheridan is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with his Chief of Staff, General Geo. A. Forsyth, and Colonel M. V. Sheridan, also a member of his military family. The party came on from Washington yesterday morning and will probably go on to Chicago to-day.

Some kleptomaniacs in Washington have a penchant for the property of our Vice Presidents. It is only a short time since ex-Vice President Colfax had \$4,000 stolen from him, and now our new Vice President Wilson has been relieved of a testimonial watch. But "watches were made to go."

The Rev. Wm. H. Hare, having accepted the Bishopric of the Indian Territory, and the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D.D., having succeeded to decline the Bishopric of Massachusetts, a correspondent is prompted to make the following epigram:—

As time wears on our lives run,
Our tempers soften and ere long expire,
How strange is, then, the Church's sudden fate,
To lose her Hare and yet retain her Haight!

The citizens of Washington presented the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt with a gold-headed cane before he left Washington as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services in their favor against the Board of Public Works of that city. On one side it bears the inscription, "Presented to the Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, of New York, by the taxpayers for his efforts to secure honest government in the District of Columbia," and on the other, "Washington, March 3, 1873," while on the end the monogram "R. B. R." is engraved. As the Hon. R. B. R. does not return to Congress it may be looked on as his "walking" stick.

THE ENTERPRISE OF THE HERALD.

(From the Lebanon (Pa.) Courier, March 6.)

The New York Herald had a "Commissioner" to the Modocs, who went in among the warriors in their lava beds, interviewed the leaders, got at the real foundation of the difficulties, and seems to have been the chief instrument in bringing about a mutual understanding between the contending parties that will probably prevent any further bloodshed. The Herald also has a representative among the Cubans getting at the truth of things there. It seems to have more enterprise in this direction than all the governments combined.

A SOCIETY SERMON.

Mrs. Aldridge at the Seventh Street Methodist Church Last Night—Discourse on Various Domestic Questions and a Felicitous Hereafter.

Mrs. Aldridge preached at the Seventh street Methodist church last night on "Society." The basement of the church in which the services were held was well filled. After an opening prayer by the pastor the lady rose and read the text, Luke xiii, 24, on which she based her sermon. Considered as an exhibition of oratory and rhetoric, it was a failure; however, it suited the audience and elicited from them several pious exclamations. The lady is a crying scribe, and well adapted to open air service. The basement of the church, however, was too small to contain her volume of voice; consequently the effect was tiresome and painful to the ear. Her object was to induce all to turn ere it were too late, and she pictured the state of the blessed, and said that "over the river" all social distinctions were wiped out and all lived as one family. Lazarus was one of the shining lights on earth, though he was despised and spurned when on earth. All rich and poor, will mingle in one happy union when the soul was released from its earthly habitation.

XAVIER UNION.

Essay on the "Science of Religion," by Professor Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D.

There was a very large meeting of the Xavier Union at the club room, 40 West Fifteenth street, last evening. The occasion of the assemblage was the reading of a paper on the "Science of Religion," by Professor Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D. Among the distinguished persons present were Marcus J. McLaughlin, James B. Nicholson, Professor Sanderson Smith, Dr. Eugene A. Muth, Francis H. Churchill, Edward P. Stevin, and Fathers Deady, Danneberg and Merriek. Professor Herbermann's essay was a most exhaustive one, and showed great research and power of concentrated thought. It was devoted principally to a review of Max Muller's essay on the same subject which was demonstrated in a clear and satisfactory manner that Max Muller's first basis was falsely taken and his classification of religion entirely arbitrary. In fact, he endeavored and succeeded, to the satisfaction of his audience, in proving that Muller's facts do not bear out his theories.

DEATH OF AN OLD YALE GRADUATE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6, 1873.

Timothy Bishop, the oldest living graduate of Yale College, and for many years in the West India trade with this city, died here to-day at the age of ninety-five.

FAILURE OF A CLEVELAND BANKING HOUSE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 6, 1873.

Messrs. Price Brothers, bankers and brokers, of this city, made an assignment this morning to W. V. Taylor. The failure was caused by a decline in stocks in which the firm were dealing and the withdrawal of deposits from that city delivered liabilities are about \$175,000, and assets from \$125,000 to \$130,000. It is believed that the full amount of their liabilities will be paid.